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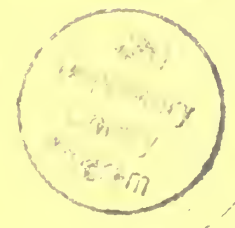
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FARMERS HOME  
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## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR MARYLAND

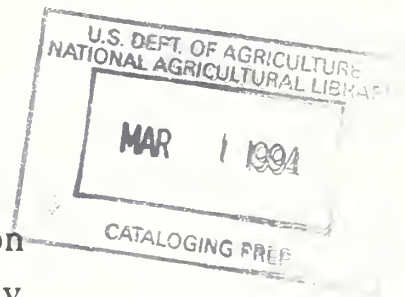
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# MARYLAND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

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## INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) USDA has issued its environmental program requirements in their Instruction 1940-G, which became effective March 31, 1984. Under this instruction all FmHA project actions require an environmental document that shows compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 and some sixteen other acts and executive orders that are listed in 1940.301 (c) of the instruction.

As a part of this same instruction the State Director of Farmers Home Administration in Maryland has developed this Natural Resource Management Guide, which will serve as a mechanism for assembling an inventory of the locations within the State of those natural resources, land uses and environmental factors that have been specified by Federal, State and local authorities as deserving some degree of protection or special consideration.

This guide summarizes the various standards or types of Federal, State or local protection that apply to the natural resources, land uses and environmental factors listed in this inventory. The contents of the guide, particularly the inventory, shall be considered by the State Director in decisions relating to the use of available program resources. Applications for individual projects will be reviewed for consistency with the Guide.

The Natural Resource Management Guide is not intended to result in a plan or be a plan. It is intended to be an explicit framework of major environmental standards and review requirements that have been promulgated at the Federal level as well as those that are particular to the State. It provides listing of natural opportunities and constraints for various land use activities against which proposals for development can be evaluated. Finally, it serves as a useful planning tool for prospective applicants.

## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

**I. Environmental Requirements.** Following is a quotation of FmHA General and Special Policy as contained in FmHA Instruction 1940-G, "Environmental Program."

### **A. General Policy.**

1. FmHA shall consider environmental quality as equal with economic, social, and other relevant factors in program development and decision making processes.

2. In assessing the potential environmental impacts of its actions, FmHA shall consult early with appropriate Federal, State and local agencies and other organizations to provide decision makers with both the technical and human aspects of environmental planning.

3. When adverse environmental impacts are identified, either direct or indirect, an examination shall be made of alternative courses of action including their potential environmental impacts. The objective of the environmental review shall be to develop a feasible alternative with the least adverse environmental impact. The alternative of not proceeding with the proposal shall also be considered particularly with respect to the need for the proposal.

4. If no feasible alternative exists, including the no-action alternative, measures to mitigate the identified adverse environmental impacts shall be included in the proposal.

5. The performance of environmental reviews and the consideration of alternatives shall occur as early as possible in the FmHA decision making process so that the Agency will be in the most flexible and objective position to deal with these considerations.

### **B. Special Policy.**

#### **1. Important Land Resources.**

a. FmHA recognizes that its specific mission of assisting rural areas, composed of farms and rural towns, goes hand-in-hand with protecting the environmental resources upon which these systems are dependent. Basic resources necessary to both farm and rural settlements include important farmlands and forestlands, prime rangelands, wetlands, and floodplains. The definitions of these areas are contained in the Appendix to the Departmental Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy." Given the importance of these resources, as emphasized in the Departmental Regulation, Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management," and Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands," it is FmHA's policy not to approve or fund any proposals that, as a result of their identifiable impacts, direct or indirect, would lead to or accommodate either the conversion of these land uses or encroachment upon them. The only exception to this policy is if the approving official determines that (i) there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action, (ii) the proposal conforms to the planning criteria identified in Paragraph 1.b. of this section and (iii) the proposal includes all practicable measures for reducing the conversion/encroachment.

b. It is also recognized that unless carefully reviewed, some proposals designed to serve the needs of rural communities can adversely affect the existing economic base and settlement patterns of the community as well as create development pressures on land and environmental resources essential to farm economics. An example of such a proposal might be the extension of utilities and other types of infrastructure beyond a community's existing settlement pattern and into important farmlands for the purpose of commercial or residential expansion, even though there is available space within the existing settlement pattern for such expansion. Not only may the loss of important farmlands unnecessarily result, but the community may be faced with the economic costs of providing public services to outlying areas, as well as the deterioration of its central business or commercial area; the latter may not be able to compete with the newer, outlying commercial establishments. These results are undesirable, and to avoid their occurrence, projects designed to meet rural community needs (i.e., residential, industrial, commercial, and public facilities) will not be approved unless the following conditions are met:

(1) The project is planned and sited in a manner consistent with the policies of this section, the Farmland Protection Policy Act, and Departmental Regulation 9500-3.

(2) The project is not inconsistent with an existing comprehensive and enforceable plan that guides growth and reflects a realistic strategy for protecting natural resources, and the project is compatible to the extent practicable, with State, unit of local government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland.

(3) The project will encourage long-term economically viable public investment by fostering or promoting development patterns that ensure compact community development, that is, development that is limited to serving existing settlement patterns or is located in existing settlement patterns, e.g. the rehabilitation and renovation of existing structures, systems and neighborhoods; infilling of development; the provision of a range of moderate-to-high residential densities appropriate to local and regional needs. When these development patterns or types are not practicable, the development must be contiguous with the existing settlement pattern and provide for a range of moderate-to-high residential densities appropriate to local and regional needs. It is recognized that some FmHA Community Programs' projects are designed to serve rural residents, such as rural water and waste disposal systems and, therefore, cannot be limited in service area to those areas contiguous with existing structures and rural residents in noncontiguous areas. Any additional capacity within the system will be limited to meet reasonable growth needs and, to the extent practicable, be designed to meet such needs within existing settlements and areas contiguous to them.

c. The conditions in paragraph 1.b. of this section should not be construed as advocating excessive densities, congestion, or loss of open space amenities within rural communities. Desirable living conditions can be obtained under these objectives along with economic and social benefits for the community and the surrounding farm operations. Additionally, these conditions should not be construed as requiring localities to develop plans which contain the conditions or to so amend existing plans to incorporate the conditions. In any instance in which these planning conditions or criteria do not exist within the project area, project reviews will not be postponed until the criteria are adopted. Rather, projects shall be reviewed and funding decisions made in light of a project's consistency with the contents of this Guide (excluding Item (ii) of paragraph 1.a. of this section, which would not be applicable.)

II. The following is a partial listing of land uses, cultural resources and environmental considerations, in the State of Maryland, that will deserve some form of protection, conservation or other level of consideration. These considerations will be addressed before FmHA continues with any project action that has been submitted for their participation. In the State of Maryland, an early contact with the county and municipal planning agencies may help direct attention to those resources that need greater consideration for a particular project.

#### **A. Resource - HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION.**

##### **1. Level of Protection.**

a. Federal. At the earliest stages of consideration of an application, FmHA shall identify any properties that are listed in, or may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and are located within the project's area of potential environmental impacts. Consultation will be undertaken with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in order to determine the most appropriate course of action for protecting such identified properties or mitigating potential adverse impacts to them. Refer to Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974.

b. State. At the earliest stages of consideration of an application, consultation will be undertaken with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Archaeological Officer to identify Historical, Archaeological or Cultural resources.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. U.S.D.A., Farmers Home Administration; U.S. Department of Interior; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

b. State. Office of Preservation Services, Maryland State Department of Housing and Community Development, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032, (410) 514-7000.

3. Location of Resource. National Register of Historic Places; State Surveys, maintained by the State Office of Preservation Services.

**B. Resource - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.**

1. Level of Protection. FmHA shall not participate in any proposal or project that is likely to have any adverse effect on any listed Wild or Scenic river.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. The Department of Interior, National Park Service.

b. State. Department of Natural Resources, Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401, (410) 974-3987.

3. Location of Resource. The Department of Interior, National Park Service, maintains lists and maps of designated rivers. Regional Director, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-7013. A publication, "Procedures for Interagency Consultation to Avoid or Mitigate Adverse Effects on Rivers in the Nationwide Inventory" is issued by the Council on Environmental Quality. The State of Maryland; Department of Natural Resources maintains listings for those rivers identified by the State. These listings may also be carried by local planning agencies.

**C. Resource - IMPORTANT FARMLAND AND FOREST LAND.**

1. Level of Protection.

a. Federal. Farmlands, forest lands are unique natural resources providing food, fiber, wood, and water necessary for the continued welfare of the people who reside or visit here. FmHA intends to avoid unwarranted conversion of these resources and where this is not possible, mitigate potential adverse impacts to them.

b. State. The Annotated Code of Maryland, Agriculture, Title 2, Department of Agriculture, Subtitle 5, Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, Sections 2-501 through 2-515 authorizes the creation of voluntary districts where commercial subdividing is restricted and agricultural and woodland activities are not. To be approved and included in a district, the land must meet criteria on location, acreage, productivity, etc. The landowner must agree to keep his land in agricultural use for 5 years in order for final approval to be made. After 5 years, the landowner may terminate his property's inclusion in a district by giving notice 1 year prior to actual termination.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. United States Department of Agriculture, Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy and Farmland Protection Policy Act, Public Law 97-98.

b. State. The program is administered by the Executive Director, Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, Maryland State Department of Agriculture, 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 841-5860, the county governing body and the county Agricultural Preservation Advisory Board.

### 3. Location of Resource.

a. Federal. Department of Agricultural, Soil Conservation Service, 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 841-5865 has prepared maps for all Maryland counties. Additional information concerning important farmland may be obtained from the local S.C.S. offices and local planning agencies.

b. State. Agricultural District and easement lists; maps at 1:7,200 and 1:24,000; summary maps at 1:63,360 are available at the Maryland Department of State Planning.

### **D. Resource - WETLANDS.**

#### 1. Level of Protection.

a. Federal. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, is the basis for FmHA determinations regarding the effect of agency actions when wetlands are affected.

b. State. Maryland Natural Resources Act, Sec. 9-201.

#### 2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. The United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issues permits when navigable waters are involved, under section 10 for dredging and Section 404 for filling.

b. State. Department of Natural Resources, Chief, Tidal Wetlands Division, , Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, MD 21401, (410) 974-33987.

c. State Department of Natural Resources, Chief, Non-Tidal Wetlands Division, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis , MD 21401, (410) 974-3841

### 3. Location of Resource.

a. Federal. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Field 1825 Virginia Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 269-5448, District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203, (410) 962-4545. Additional wetland information may be obtained from the local U.S. Soil Conservation Office.

b. State. Photo maps are available at the Department of Natural Resources and in the County Land records.

### **E. Resource - FLOOD PLAINS.**

#### 1. Level of Protection.

a. Federal. Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management, will be the basis for FmHA determinations regarding the effect of agency actions when flood plains are impacted. The general policy is that no actions will be taken that directly or indirectly have a significant impact on the 100-year flood plain.

b. State. Maryland Natural Resources Act, Sec. 8-9A-03(b).

#### 2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. Water Resources Council has issued Flood Plain Management Guidelines for implementing Executive Order 11988. 43 FR 6030, 2/10/78.

b. State. Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration, Resource Management Program, Chief, Flood Management Division, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3825. Maps are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Map Distribution Center, 6930 (A-F) San Tomas Road, Baltimore, MD 21227-6227, (800) 333-1363.

3. Location of Resource.

a. Federal. The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), 105 South 7th Street, Second Floor, Liberty Square Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, publishes Flood Insurance Rate maps and Flood Insurance Studies for most areas of Maryland. Additional information may also be obtained from the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

b. State. Maps are available in various scales at the Department of Natural Resources and at the local county planning agencies.

**F. Resource - ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITATS.**

1. Level of Protection.

a. Federal. FmHA shall closely study any proposed action that may (1) jeopardize the continued existence of any plant or wildlife species listed by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce as endangered or threatened; or (2) destroy or adversely modify the habitats of listed species when such habitats have been determined critical to the species' existence by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce unless FmHA has been granted an exemption for such proposal by the Endangered Species Committee pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

b. State. Non-game, Threatened or Endangered Species Program. Policy Reference Natural Resources Act, Sec. 1-103, 104; D. N. R. Policy 79:3.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. Confer with either Field Office, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1825 Virginia Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 269-5448, or Regional Director, or National Marine Fisheries Service, Gloucester, Maine, as appropriate.

b. State. Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Director, Fish and Heritage Wildlife Administration, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-2870.

c. State. Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Public Lands Administration, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3771.

3. Location of Resource.

a. Federal. F.W.S. Regional Office, 1 Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 02158. National Marine Fisheries Service, Regional Office, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930, FTS 829-9316, (508) 281-9300. Maintains national listings, 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12.

b. Maryland list is maintained by the Wildlife Division, 580 Taylor Avenue, Tawes State Office, B-2, (410) 974-3195. Other sources of information may be the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, the Audubon Society and other similar organizations.

**G. Resource - SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal. It is the policy of FmHA that they will not participate in any project which has been determined by the Environmental Protection Agency to have an adverse effect upon a Sole Source Aquifer.

## 2. Agency Jurisdiction.

Federal. Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Office, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107, (215) 597-9800.

## 3. Location of Resource.

Federal. Resource locations are designated by the Environmental Protection Agency. Only one sole source aquifer has been identified in the State of Maryland; the Maryland Piedmont Aquifer of Montgomery and Frederick County. A map of this area is maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency and additional information may be available from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Tidal Water Administration, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3987 or the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Non-Tidal Water Administration, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3841. A map of this aquifer is attached for reference.

# H. Resource - AIR QUALITY.

## 1. Level of Protection.

Federal and State. The legal authority for efforts to improve air quality and to lessen human exposure to polluted air stems principally from the Clean Air Act of 1970 as amended. Under the Act, States are required to achieve the primary air quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency within specified time limits. The States must institute air pollution regulations which at least satisfy minimum federal standards, such as prohibiting development which will cause air quality to deteriorate below the standards, and mandating clean-up measures where violations are registered. Each State is required to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) which describes how the State will meet the primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards, and generally provides for implementation, maintenance and enforcement of the standards. Consideration of air quality impacts is often a difficult and highly technical undertaking, involving different standards for different types of emissions and development. For purposes of the environmental assessment, the task can begin with a set of simple questions. Are the project users particularly sensitive to existing or air pollution levels? Will the project generate sizeable traffic? Does the project require an installation permit, operating permit or indirect source permit? Is the project located in the vicinity of a monitoring station where air quality violations have been registered? The first and second questions focus on site suitability for human occupancy. The other issues are addressed usually in finding that the project is in compliance with the SIP.

## 2. Agency Jurisdiction.

Federal and State. Department of the Environment, Air Management Administration, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland 21224, (410) 631-3255.

## 3. Location of Resource.

Federal and State. Yearly Air Quality Date Report, published by the Air Management Administration.

# I. Resource - NATURAL LANDMARKS AND PARKS.

## 1. Level of Protection.

Federal. It is FmHA policy not to participate in any project that would have any adverse impact on a National Landmark or Park that has been designated by the Department of the Interior.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

Federal. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 143 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-7018.

3. Location of Resource.

Federal. Department of Interior, National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Last published in the Federal Register, March 1, 1983. Guide and map to National Parks, G.P.O. 1984.

**J. Resource - COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES.**

None yet identified in Maryland.

**K. Resource - WATER QUALITY (water supply, wastewater, "208 Plans").** Comprehensive water and sewer plans for each county in the state is available in each county planning office.

1. Level of Protection.

Federal and State. There are many laws and regulations governing this factor. Private utilities supplying water for domestic use are regulated by the Maryland Public Utility Commission, which controls service areas, rates, extensions and other matters. At the federal level, there is the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL-92-500).

The Federal Government also issues discharge permits, National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES), to local sewage treatment agencies into waters under federal control. Compliance with 208 Wastewater Plans is required. Local building, plumbing and health codes may be observed.

The principal federal laws affecting water supply are the Federal Water Pollution Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Federal Water Pollution Act provides for two types of standards.

The principal law related to wastewater in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended in 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251-1376) and EPA implementing regulations (33-CFR, Part 320-325 and Part 230). EPA issues National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits limiting the place, kind, and amount of discharge of pollutants that will be allowed.

The Clean Water Act (1977), Section 208 requires States and localities to develop areawide comprehensive plans for improving water quality in an area or State. Approval by local government should constitute verification that the proposed projects conform to the goals of the 208 plans.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

Federal and State. Maryland has been delegated by the EPA to administer the Water Quality Program in the State through the Department of the Environment, Water Management Administration, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore Maryland 21224, (410) 631-3567.

3. Location of Resource.

Federal and State. Same as above and the Local County Health Department.

**L. Environmental Concern - NOISE.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal and State. It is the policy of FmHA not to participate in projects which will either be affected adversely by existing noise pollution or which will produce a level of noise pollution that will create an adverse effect.



2. Agency Jurisdiction.

Federal and State. The National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 and Maryland Department of Transportation, State Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 8766, B.W.I. Airport 21240.

3. Location of Resource.

Federal and State. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Noise Assessment Guidelines, H.U.D. - P.D.R. - 735 June 1983. Individual Airport "Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Studies" as they apply.

**M. Resource - MARYLAND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AREA.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal and State. FmHA will not participate in any action that does not preserve and protect Maryland's coastal resources. Their general policy will be to conform with the goals and objectives of the Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program and the Executive Orders of the State of Maryland.

2. Agency Jurisdiction and Location of Resource.

Federal and State. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Tidewater Administration, Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (301) 974-2926, administers this program and maintains area boundary maps. The Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program is published, dated 1977

**N. Resource - CHESAPEAKE BAY CRITICAL AREAS PROGRAM.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal and State. FmHA participation will conform with the Maryland Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Act and the rules, strategies and initiatives formed by the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission established by this act. The commission is presently developing criteria for local program preparation and approval.

Local governments will have primary responsibility for developing and implementing a program for the critical area within their boundaries, subject to the review and approval of the committee.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

State of Maryland. Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Commission. Eastern Shore Office, 31-A Creamery Lane, Easton, Maryland 21601, (410) 822-9047. Western Shore Office, 45 Calvert Street 2nd Floor, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-2426.

3. Location of Resource.

Federal and State. Local governments will produce maps and programs to be followed. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation, 162 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, is another source of information regarding the bay's environment. Three related organizations are: the Patuxent, the Potomac, and the Susquehanna River Commissions.

**O. Resource - NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal. Under Public Law 98-11, as amended, the National Trails System Act provided for instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails. National Scenic and National Historic Trails are designated only by Act of Congress, whereas National Recreation Trails may be

established and designated by the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture where land is administered by him.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. The Department of the Interior.

b. State. Department of Natural Resources, 580 Taylor Street, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-2255.

3. Location of Resource.

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, maintains a list of designated trails. Regional Director, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-7013.

**P. Resource - PARKS, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AREAS.**

1. Level of Protection.

Federal. The Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578) was enacted to assist in preserving, developing and assuring accessibility to all citizens quality and such quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and necessary. The L&WCF program provides matching grants to states and through the states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Planning grants are also available to the states to help develop and maintain the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the process.

2. Agency Jurisdiction.

a. Federal. The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-7013.

b. State. Department of Natural Resources, Intergovernmental Coordinator, State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3705. The Intergovernmental Coordinator is responsible for the SCORP process and will make available a copy of the State Plan on request.

**Q. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.** FmHA will not participate in any action that may lead to an adverse effect involving the following resources and concerns of the State of Maryland.

1. Abandoned Railroad Right-of-Ways. The State Railroad Administration, Maryland State Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 8718, B.W.I. Airport, Maryland 21240, (410) 859-7400. Maintains this inventory.

2. State Transportation Program Right-of-Ways. The Office of System Planning and Evaluation, Maryland State Department of Transportation, 8755 BWI Airport, MD 21240, (410) 563-7130. Maintains project boundary maps.

3. Maryland Environmental Trust Conservation Easements. The Maryland Environmental Trust, Maryland State Department of Natural Resource, 275 West Street, Suite 322, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-5350. Maintains a list and maps.

4. Maryland National Heritage Inventory. The Capital Programs Administration, Maryland State Department of Natural Resources, 480 Taylor Avenue, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-7949. Maintains map and associated inventory of site information.

5. Hazardous Wastes. Waste Management Administration, Maryland State Department of Environment, 2500 Broening Highway , Baltimore, Maryland 21224, (410) 631-3364. Location and management of sites.

6. Sand and Gravel and Coalfield Resource Areas. Maryland State Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, 2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, (410) 554-5503. Maintains maps of resource areas and potential resource areas.

#### **R. ADDITIONAL REFERENCE.**

1. The State of Maryland, Department of General Services, Room 1401, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, publishes an annual Telephone Directory. water Resources Administration, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, (410) 974-3846. A map of this aquifer is attached.

2. The Maryland State Clearing House, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland, (410) 224-4496, provides for a review of Projects Subject to Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of federal programs.

3. County Planning Offices also are a very good source of maps and information on many of the subjects discussed in the guide.



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